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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

CONGRESS has agreed to adjourn from the 20th inst. to the 6th of January, in order that the members and servants of the Houses may enjoy the holidays.

FOR some weeks past the gossips of this city have been engaged in propagating extravagant statements in regard to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. As time and the stock market have demonstrated most of these statements to be immeasurable falsehoods, it will be reasonable for people into whose ears they are dinned to conclude that they are all the product of one mill, and that not a reputable one.

DURING the late political canvass in this Commonwealth the Republican State Committee promised a banner to the county that should at the election return the largest Republican gain. The banner has been awarded to Wayne county. The Republicans of few counties have borne themselves, since the organization of the Republican party, in a more gallant manner than those of that county, and have received in return next to no recognitions from their associates elsewhere.

MR. SEWARD, according to report, has extended his land speculations to the acquisition of the Spanish West India Islands, agreeing to pay therefor the sum of $150,000,000 in gold. As the Scotch express it, he seems to have gone "daft," and to be in a fair way to buy the Government into bankruptcy, unless the Senate has good sense enough to refuse to sanction the folly. The Treasury and the people are staggering under the burdens they already carry. To consummate the purchase implies increased taxation. Are the people ready to shoulder additional loads? We do not believe they are.

If Cuba shall be acquired, Slavery will fall necessarily as the Constitution now reads. What claims for indemnity may follow the annexation of the island—who can tell? How far may acquiring slave territory, and responding to demands for indemnity for emancipation therein, involve serious complications for the great act of liberation accomplished during the rebellion?

In case of a foreign war it would cost more to defend these outlying possessions than to take care of all the cities on the Atlantic coast.

Is there to be no end to this insanity until the whole globe shall be bought?

MR. GEO. W. WOODWARD has signalized his entrance upon Congressional duties by making a political speech containing much more sense and candor than all previous speeches made by him. He declared not only that *every officer* held his place liable to impeachment, but that there was much more danger of corrupt men remaining unimpeached, than there was of faithful men being impeached unjustly. Well said, Mr. WOODWARD! Not a man has been impeached in this country who did not deserve it; while hundreds have escaped the operation who deserved it as much as any felon earned the latter. The last and most memorable escape was in the person of President JOHNSON.

If Mr. WOODWARD keeps on in the way he has commenced, he will forfeit the affections of his fellow Democrats, and have them after him with the sharpest kind of sticks.

Justice to Mr. WOODWARD constrains us to add that he did not even intimate a suspicion that the President had done anything exposing him to the impeaching power. That results from his construction of the authority rightfully enjoyed by the President. In this particular he concurs with most Democrats of this day, in holding that the President is something midway between an elective Emperor and a King.

THE following letter attributed, and, doubtless, correctly, to Gen. DENT, a brother in-law to Gen. GRANT, may be taken as correct in all its essential statements:

DEAR SIR.—To be quite frank with you, General Grant does not wish to be either a Republican or Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He would prefer to be elected by the people, without any reference to the present party organizations. If it is possible let there be a new organization representing the people, and not politicians. The General is now in a position which suits him very well, and he will not give it up unless he thinks he can be of more service to his country. He will not take the Presidency if he cannot enter upon its office unpledged and unembarrassed by party affiliation and platforms. He does not want to decide upon questions of public policy until they come up for settlement, and hence his reluctance to be questioned as to platforms or to be confined to certain lines of action. He has definite views of his own, which are tolerably expressed in an article written by a young friend of his for the January number of the *Galaxy*. Of course he must not be held responsible for all the views therein expressed, but it gives about what he thinks of the present political situation. While demanding perfect freedom of action for himself, Gen. Grant does not wish to act independent of the people. His care would be, if elected, to strictly comply with their interests and wishes, and do for them about what they wanted to do for themselves. Let party questions enter the canvass for Congressmen, and whatever the will of the people is the General will try and loyally obey it. On one point the General is quite clear—if elected he will make no appointments on account of political services. He believes that a reform of our civil service, such as that embodied in Mr. Jenckes' bill of last session, is of vital moment, and all he will ask of any candidate for position is his unconditional capacity. You may use this note among your friends, and if they think General Grant can be elected without reference to either of the existing political parties, let them go ahead; but I again repeat, General Grant does not care for the Presidency if it is to be the gift of a party.

D.

BY FAR the larger part of the Republican newspapers in Pennsylvania speak in the same manly tone as the Lancaster *Inquirer* in the paragraph below:

"We cannot, and do not, sympathize with the meaningless twaddle of some Republican journals, who pretend to rejoice that Impeachment failed, because 'it would have produced great agitation in commercial circles, and have injured the business interests of the community.' If such a consideration is valid against impeachment in this case, it would be equally valid in any other case, no difference what crime or misdemeanors the Executive might be guilty of. Either President Johnson has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors or he has not. If he has not, Congress should, upon an examination of the testimony, have so declared. If he has been guilty, no consideration of mere policy, no fear of agitation, no regard for popular clamor, should for a moment have prevented his conviction and removal."

—The large reservoir in Douglass, Mass., gave way on Friday night last, washing away one hundred feet or more of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad track and embankment. It was discovered by a man who was roused from sleep by his house floating down stream. He managed to save himself and family, and awakened the neighborhood fortunately before the train arrived, which was due at five o'clock, thus preventing a more serious accident.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

Offer to Sell Cuba to the United States.

Price, One Hundred and Fifty Millions in Gold.

The Explosion at Clerkenwell.

Twenty Houses Demolished.

No More Clemency for Fenians.

Severe Measures Demanded.

Funeral Demonstrations Prohibited.

Indignation Expressed, but no Violence.

Extra Precautions at Liverpool.

Fenians Intimidated.

Large Rewards Offered for the Clerkenwell Offenders.

The Abysinian Expedition.

The War in South America.

Defeat of the Brazilians.

The Roman Conference Abandoned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPAIN.

OFFER TO SELL THE ISLAND OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

A special Cuba cable dispatch to the *Telegram*, dated Havana, December 12th, says authentic information from Spain has been received, with the important intelligence that the Spanish Government has made a formal offer to the American Minister at Madrid to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the American Government for one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in gold. The terms of the sale are: fifty millions of dollars in gold to be paid in cash on the signing of the treaty and formal delivery of the islands to the authorities of the United States. A second fifty million dollars in gold to be paid one year thereafter, and the third instalment of fifty millions in gold to be paid at the end of six years. Great excitement prevails over the news. The extinction of slavery being one of the consequences of the sale, the national pride is disposed to grumble a little over the transfer, but the general feeling, except among the oldest families, is one of satisfaction. It is, of course, known that the owners of slave property will be fully compensated out of the purchase money.

An American company has already purchased an island near Merivitas for the purpose of colonizing 30,000 slaves.

With the sale of Cuba and the abolishment of human servitude on the island slave traders' last hopes are gone. It is regarded here as certain that the bargain will be completed forthwith.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPLOSION AT CLERKENWELL PRISON.

The New York *Herald's* London special has the following particulars of the explosion at Clerkenwell prison: None of the prisoners confined in the jail got off. The street opposite, which was parallel to the prison, is narrow and built with houses three stories high. Twenty houses were almost entirely demolished and rendered untenable by the crash. The firemen were immediately summoned and employed in digging in the ruins for the dead. Forty persons, men, women and children, have been found to be wounded; four have already died.

A house which stood in the street directly opposite to where the breach has been blown in the prison wall, has been suspected for some time as the Fenian conspirators. The ruins of the dwellings and prison wall are guarded by a strong force of police. The street highway has been torn up a considerable distance by the explosion, and the walls of the jail have fallen to some extent into the breach, revealing the interior of the prison yard. No damage was done to the prison building.

The whole city of London is terribly excited by the fact of this sudden and daring attempt. Everybody feels alarmed, for the serious reason that no one can foretell where the next blow of this description may fall. The Government is becoming exceedingly active. All the Fenian funeral processions projected in Ireland in memory of the Manchester convicts have been prohibited, and measures of a still more stringent character are looked for on the part of the Government.

It is feared, or at least deemed very probable, that some trouble will ensue from the Fenian movement in Liverpool. The police force in Liverpool—perhaps even in London—is utterly inadequate to deal with such a crisis. Col. Burke, who is confined in the Clerkenwell prison, is not the man lately sentenced to death in Ireland and transferred to England after commutation of his sentence, but is more than suspected as being a very active Fenian officer or agent. He is at present charged with having taken a prominent part both in organizing and directing the Manchester riot movement, during which policeman Brett was shot. Indeed, it is alleged that Burke had charge of the arms, and served them out to Allen, Larkin, Gould, and others, just before the tumult commenced.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The police authorities this morning report three killed and about forty badly injured by the Clerkenwell explosion yesterday. The excitement in the city last evening was very great. Nearly all the morning journals have editorials on the explosion. The *Times* expresses the opinion that the time for lenity towards the Fenians has passed. The *Times* is particularly decided in its remarks, and closed a lengthy article with the following words: "Let there be no more clemency for Fenianism, which is a mixture of treason and assassination."

Evening.—Messrs. Burke and Casey, two of the Fenians confined in Clerkenwell prison, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. Nothing has been elicited and the prisoners were remanded. During the examination Burke took occasion to deny all knowledge of the cause of the recent explosion.

An inquest on both the bodies of those killed by the explosion will be held on Tuesday. Timothy Desmond, Jerry Allen and Ann Justice, who were arrested yesterday near the scene of the explosion, were brought to Bow street to-day for examination. The only proof of the guilt of the prisoners was the fact of their being near the spot and flying just after the explosion occurred. The prisoners were subjected to a long and sharp examination in the presence of a large crowd of people. Nothing definite was proved against them, and they were remanded to prison.

RUMORS ABOUT COL. KELLY.

Rumors are current that Col. Kelly, the Fenian prisoner who was rescued at Manchester, is in England, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, and is still directing the movements of the Fenian Brotherhood. There are those who openly assert that the explosion at Clerkenwell was the result of one of the schemes of Kelly.

ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.

Dispatches received to-day, show that the English captives in the hands of the Abyssinian King are alive and well. A large force of Egyptians, consisting of 4,000 fighting men, have joined the English expedition at Massorrah.

THE ABYSSINIA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Dispatches have been received from Massowak which report that the British expedition had advanced considerable distance into the interior, but at last accounts the troops were suffering from scarcity of water.

FUNERAL DEMONSTRATIONS PREVENTED —6,000 TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

LONDON, December 15—*Evening.*—The public ceremonies in honor of Allen, Gould and Larkin, which were to have been held to-day in many of the principal cities in England and Ireland were prevented by the authorities in every place where the attempt was made to carry them out. Much indignation was shown by the crowds in some instances, but no violence was committed in this city. Battalions of regular troops, to the number of six thousand men in all, have been kept under arms all day, to assist the police in maintaining order and suppressing any Fenian demonstrations.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS IN LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—*Evening.*—Special precautions have been taken by the Government to check any demonstrations or disturbances on the part of Fenians or Orangemen in this city, as this was the day which had been appointed for holding the obsequies of the Fenians executed at Manchester. All the drinking places within the city limits have been closed by order of the magistrates. The whole police force is on duty, and soldiers are held in readiness at their barracks. The volunteer armories are all guarded, and vessels of war are guarding the docks. An attempt was made, in accordance with the Fenian programme previously announced, to form a funeral procession, but it failed. The city is quiet.

FENIANS INTIMIDATED—LARGE REWARDS FOR THE AUTHORS OF THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

LONDON, December 15.—It is thought that the Fenians will cease all active attempts against law and order, in consequence of the universal horror and indignation caused by the disastrous attempt on Clerkenwell Prison. Large amounts are offered by the Government for the discovery and arrest of the guilty parties.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—SUCCESS OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

LISBON, December 15.—The English mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. She brings important news from the scene of war on the Parana. The Paraguayan forces, under the command of President Lopez had assumed active offensive operations. Their first movement was a complete success. They attacked the Brazilian camp and carried it by storm, taking fifteen hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery. The Brazilians defended their camp with great obstinacy, and lost nearly four thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners.

ITALY.

CHANGE IN LEGATION.

FLORENCE, Dec. 15.—A change is about to be made in the Italian Legation at Paris. The Chevalier Emilio Visconti Venosta, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs last year, in the Cabinet of Baron Ricolsali, will re-place the Chevalier De Nigra, who is to be transferred to London.

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

VIENNA, December 14.—The new Constitution, after a long debate, has been adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

FRANCE.

ROMAN CONFERENCE ABANDONED.

PARIS, December 15.—The General Conference on the Roman question has been abandoned, the leading European Governments having declined to take part in it.

EMPEROR PRESENTED WITH A BIBLE.

PARIS, December 15.—*Evening.*—A deputation from the English Bible Society had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon to-day and presented him with a copy of the bible. The Emperor made a brief address to the gentlemen of the deputation, in which he declared it was his first rule to protect all religions.

TURKEY.

NAVIGATION OF THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The great powers have directed a note to the Sublime Porte asking that navigation of the Dardanelles be made free to the shipping of all nations.

CALIFORNIA.

Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty—Memorial to Congress—United States Senatorship.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to report favorably to the ratification of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

It also adopted the following memorial to Congress: That in their opinion the commercial interests of the Pacific coast will be largely promoted by the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Hawaiian islands, and the public considerations having reference to the future expansion and security of our national commerce on the Pacific ocean demand its ratification as no less imperative.

The Union legislative caucus nominated Judge Brown, of Contra Costa, United States Senator, and endorsed Grant for President.

Arrived—The John Tucker and Cleopatra from New York, and Imperial and Thomas S. Storr from Liverpool.

Sailed—The Granite State, for Cork. The opposition steamer America sailed for Panama to-day, carrying 1,100 barrels of flour for New York.

Flour $7.50 to 8.00; Oregon $7.25 to 7.50. Wheat firm at $2.50.

CANADA.

Discount on Invoices—The New Tariff

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, December 15.—Discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is declared to be twenty-five per cent.

The new tariff proposes to place fifteen per cent. duty on American silver.

The New Brunswick Members of Parliament are much discontented with the new tariff.

Murderer Convicted at Brookville, Pa

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROOKVILLE, PA., December 14.—Wm. D. Graves, Chase's partner in murdering Elizabeth McDonald, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. He is sentenced to eleven years and eight months to the Penitentiary. The public think Graves was the worst man, and are dissatisfied with the verdict.

Prize Fight near Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, December 15.—A prize fight took place yesterday at Sunnyside, outside of the city limits, between Edward Lowry and James Black, for a purse of $200. The fight lasted forty-two minutes, and was won by LOWRY in thirty-four rounds.

Death of a Chief Justice.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, December. 15.—Hon George Martin, Chief Justice of this State, died to-day in this city.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Peace Commission Report.

The Ordnance Investigation.

Developments Damaging to Officials

Deputation of 'Loyal Leagues"

Views of Thad. Stevens, Gen. Butler and Senator Sumner.

Soldiers and Sailors' Unions and the Presidency.

National Convention to be Held.

New York "Whisky Ring."

President Preparing a Veto.

Growth, Capabilities and Aspects of Washington.

Reasons for Removing Mr. Stanton.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1867.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It is understood that a majority of the members of the Indian Peace Commission will recommend in their report that the Indian Bureau be withdrawn from the Interior Department and made a separate Department, under the charge of some competent military officer, and not attached to the War Department.

ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee appointed by the Joint Ordnance Committee held a meeting this morning, and continued the investigation of the alleged Ames-Brown ordnance fraud. The Committee adjourned until Thursday next for the purpose of procuring further testimony and papers relating to the case. From the facts already brought to light by the investigation of this matter, it seems probable that the report of the Committee will contain several statements highly damaging to the character and reputation of men occupying positions under the government. Enough has been discovered to establish the fact that a regular "ring" existed during the war, which controlled the action of the government to a great extent in the purchase of projectiles. At the head of the "ring" was a man now occupying an important office in the Ordnance Department, and associated with him was a party now a member of the Cabinet, together with several members of Congress. The matter in question has caused great sensation here to-day.

BUSINESS OF CONGRESS.

The only business likely to be transacted next week is the passage of the Cotton Tax bill in Committee of the Whole. The Appropriation Committee in the House will report a Deficiency bill for the current fiscal year, but it can hardly pass before the holidays. The Committee of Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committee will hardly have any measures matured before the early part of January.

DEPUTATION OF LOYAL LEAGUERS.

A deputation of Loyal Leaguers from Virginia, North and South Carolina, called on Messrs. Stevens and Butler yesterday. Mr. Stevens said the time for impeachment had passed. As to reconstruction, he said he intended to introduce a bill providing that a majority of registered votes shall not be necessary to ratify the new Constitutions, to authorize a loyal Provisional Government in each State, giving the Governors the appointing power, and power to make requisitions for troops when necessary, and that two-fifths of the registered vote, who had no Congressional representation formerly, shall be entitled to elect Congressmen at large from the different States. He reiterated his views of confiscation, and inquired particularly the number of persons owning large estates. Gen. Butler, after reiterating the sentiments he has heretofore put forth, said he would introduce a bill putting all offices of the South into the hands of loyal people only. He then expressed the belief that instead of there being four there were seven millions of colored people in the South.

UNION LEAGUE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The National Council of the Union League Association have adjourned, after passing a resolution urging the National Republican Convention not to nominate for the Presidency a man who is not in himself "an irreversible guarantee that he is the true friend of the cause of Union and liberty, equal rights before the law, and universal manhood suffrage."

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On Monday the representatives of the various Soldiers and Sailors Unions throughout the country will meet here to take into consideration the propriety of holding a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Chicago the week previous to the Republican National Convention assembles, and to declare their choice for the positions of President and Vice President. The movement is strongly backed by leading Generals, and it indicates a success.

STANTON'S REMOVAL.

The *World's* special says: The Senate refuses to sustain the President's suspension of Stanton. If this is persisted in the President will issue an order removing Stanton, and force him to resort to the Supreme Court.

Considerable surprise has been manifested by Senators at the President giving as a reason for the suspension of Mr. Stanton, as such a reason is considered strictly confidential. In Executive session the President was bitterly denounced for making this public, and it seems probable that the Senate will take some action concerning it.

PREPARING THE VETO.

The President is preparing a veto on the bill striking the word "white" out of all laws relating to the District of Columbia. His views on the subject have been stated in substance.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OFFICERS.

Major General Howard has decided to retain in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau the officers mustered out of the service by the recent order, until the Bureau can be filled by families of law. An application was made to Mr. Johnson to retain them on the army roll, but he peremptorily refused to do so.

NEW FINANCIAL SCHEME.

It is hinted that a new financial scheme will be presented as a substitute for the currency contraction, and which is thought will satisfy the House and be approved by the Secretary of Treasury.

THE WHISKY "RING."

The New York whisky ring have left some most important frauds to manage their affairs this winter and lobby a scheme through Congress. It is stated upon good authority that they have two hundred thousand dollars cash to commence with, and double that amount to expend when the first instalment is gone. The latest movement made has been in the matter of drawbacks. They are in order to prevent their schemes from being reported, and in two or three cases they have succeeded with correspondents who excel in lobbying and make it a profession.

FINANCIAL.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $524,000; shipped, $357,670. National Bank Notes issued, $220,870; destroyed, $295,000. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $373,490.

PATENT COMMISSIONER.

Among the names urged for the Commissionership of Patents, to fill the ex-Governor Thomas Ford, of Ohio; ex- Congressman Hubbard, of Ohio; B. F. James, of Illinois, and John C. Cox, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1867.

THE CASE OF MR. STANTON.

The message of the President, in relation to the removal of Secretary Stanton, has been printed as a confidential document, but copies have not yet been distributed among the Senators.

THE WHISKY COMMITTEE.

The special committee appointed by the Convention of Manufacturers and Dealers in Spirits are still in this city, and were yesterday at the Treasury Department and Internal Revenue Bureau attending to the interests committed to their care.

SUMNER AND THE LOYAL LEAGUERS.

A Washington special says the delegates of the late council of the loyal league called on Senator Sumner, who, in conversation, favored the disfranchisement of all who took an active part in furthering the secession movement, all who were in any sphere leaders of the people, and all who formerly held offices in the Federal service. Such men as Hunter, Rhett, Letcher and others should never obtrude themselves upon public notice, and should especially refrain from attempting to offer advice or give opinions on the affairs of the nation. He also denounced the Conservative Republicans in Congress as the bane of the party, and said the great mistakes of the party were the failure to impeach the President and to pass a political rights bill. General Grant he considered a good soldier, but nothing more, and was therefore opposed to endorsing him for the Presidential candidacy. Mr. Sumner was sanguine, if the House had passed the impeachment resolution, the Senate would have done its duty, and Congress would reject no constitution of a Southern State for being too Radical.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It is said to be probable the Democratic National Committee will select Cincinnati as the place for holding the National Convention.

CHURCH BURNED.

The Calvary Baptist Church, corner of Hand and Eighth streets, was burned this afternoon, in consequence of the explosion of a flue. Loss $117,000; insured for $50,000.

SNOW STORM.

About six inches of snow fell last night and to-day.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

Report says the Austrian mission will be tendered Montgomery Blair.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington—Its Growth, Capabilities and Aspects—Receptions and their Contrasts—Fashionable Amusements and Conventions—Society and its Bearing upon Politics—The Coming Veto —Senator Wilson—Reform Schools—Senate Debates—The Reasons for Removing Mr. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1867.

Washington, during the winter season, is a place of much interest to the whole Union. And this not solely from the fact that Congress assembles here, though that may enhance the interest. There is no city in the Union—not even New York—where life presents itself in so great variety of aspect, where extremes are so frequently brought together. Yet we scribblers, in our editorial interest in the doings of Congress," are apt to forget Washington itself—now a city of about 12,000 inhabitants. So completely is the outside world absorbed in what Congress is doing and going to do, that you forget the vast mass of people who live here have their homes, business, joys and sorrows. Not one in a hundred thinks of it in its business relations, or knows that within six miles of the Capitol there is a water power that is never running to waste since creation far superior to that which whirls the million spindles of Lowell or Lawrence. Mills could be erected to appropriate the latent power which remains unutilized, into which vessels could go to be unloaded from their ocean to ocean, with all their restless various life—here is their epitome!

But society here is heterogeneous. The Cabinet circle, the Senate, Secretary of State wines and dines the foreign legations from time to time. There are here stately steppings of lords and ladies still and gold lace and brocade. More genial and more in keeping with our ideas, the semi-official dinners, where members are invited for lubrication! Where great schemes are discussed, and the seeds of future empire sown, so to speak. Where a vote for Walrussia or St. Thomas is touched, and affairs that sway the cabinets of kings are bent as young twigs, so that the tree may be "inclined." It is said that in a certain brick house on F street, the whole secession movement, in its last phase, was matured in the various receptions held and the actors pledged, and as it were drilled in their parts as if about to step upon the mimic stage and personate the characters they really were to try to be. One said to Toombs, the fiery Georgian, "but suppose this comes to blows and blood is spilt?" "Sir," he replied, "men were made to die, and what difference is it now or another little sooner or later." Tragic talk! He didn't die, though he became a General. At the little suppers of the beautiful Mrs. Slidell mischief was hatched which has plunged the nation in mourning and blood, and broken out, "what hell!" "

The Pittsburgh Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867.

IT IS STATED, on competent authority, that a very interesting report will shortly be made by the agent of the Treasury Department, showing extraordinary corruption in the collection of the internal revenue in Allegheny county, Pa. A thorough investigation by a Congressional Committee will ensue. The men implicated may as well put their houses in the best order they can.

SOME MONTHS AGO we made some reflections upon the course of Mr. Stanton in the War Department touching the great controversy between the President and the Republican party. Friends of that gentleman, at the time, charged us with unfairness, if not with censoriousness. Whoever has read and considered the message of the President to the Senate detailing his reasons for removing Mr. Stanton, or even a tolerable synopsis of that message, cannot fail to see that our judgment in the premises was strictly correct, and that, had we made our strictures still harsher than we did, the facts as now disclosed would have abundantly justified the criticism.

TAXING MEN'S NESTS.

"There are hundreds of things raised or grown and consumed on a farm or plantation of which no account is taken that belong to the expensive necessaries of a citizen's table. The eggs, the milk, the butter, the roots and fruits, the cost of which eat up the poor clerk's income, go unaccounted for in most country-men's calculations, and their vested capital, represented by valuable real estate, remains untouched. Why, in devising means for the support of the Government is this fruitful source of revenue overlooked and all the burthen of taxation thrown upon the labor of the country?"—*Dispatch.*

Upon a last analysis, manufactured goods, of almost all descriptions, are resolved into agricultural products. Take a ton of iron for instance; compute the ore, coal and lime used in making it, as they exist in the natural state, embowelled in the earth; consider by what processes these raw materials have been transformed by labor into the merchantable bar; consider, moreover, how large a proportion of the avails of this labor has been necessarily expended for food and clothing; and it will be seen that iron is mainly farm produce transmuted by the alchemy of toil. The same principle holds equally true in respect to most sorts of manufactured articles. Hence, to tax food is indirectly to tax manufactures. If "eggs, milk, butter, roots and fruits," should be laid under contribution to afford income to the national treasury, this would be equivalent to increased excise duties on manufactures. The more it costs to live, the higher must be the wages received by laborers in all departments of industry; and the dearer must the manufactured goods become to all consumers.

Instead of increasing the number of articles subject to taxation, as our contemporary proposes, by spying into hen's nests, potato bins and currant bushes, the true policy runs in exactly the opposite direction. It is most desirable to reduce the number of things liable to excise; to select such as enter into general consumption and mainly as luxuries rather than as necessaries; thus lightening burdens, avoiding espionage as far as possible into the affairs of individuals, and lessening the cost of assessing and collecting the governmental revenue.

In this direction, in obedience to the popular demand, and in accordance with the requirement of sound political economy, the government is tending. In this way it will keep on, relieving one branch of business after another as fast as experience shall decide to be prudent, until the Treasury shall be supplied from not to exceed ten or a dozen different sources.

NEW MEXICO.

This territory was acquired from Mexico at the termination of our late war with that country, not so much by conquest as by purchase. By the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, in 1837, the Republic of Mexico quitted all claim to Texas, and likewise ceded to the United States California, together with what are now Arizona, Nevada and Utah, part of Colorado, and all of New Mexico, for the consideration of fifteen millions of dollars. Subsequently a more southern strip of territory, embracing the valley of the Gila, (pronounced in that country *Heela,*) was acquired. This last is known as the "Gadsden Purchase."

Originally New Mexico embraced a much larger territory than is now found in its territorial limits as fixed by Congress. Arizona, at the time of the purchase, was not a separate and distinct territory. Its area is 121,201 square miles, nearly three times that of Pennsylvania. Its northern boundary is the 37th parallel. Its extent east and west reaches from longitude 104 degrees to 109 degrees. About one-third of the territory, in the north and northeast, is extremely mountainous; along the eastern border, extending the entire length from north to south, is a plain, covered with grass, nearly destitute of timber, which is one of the finest grazing countries in the world. The remainder of the territory, comprising probably one-half, lying south of the parallel of Santa Fe, is a region of scattered and irregular mountain ranges and peaks, and fertile valleys, which, when irrigated, are extremely productive. The streams, which generally issue from mountains, are copious and permanent. All kinds of grain and vegetables are grown with great success and certainty, as, under a well regulated system of irrigation, failure from drought is impossible.

The Rocky Mountain range appears to terminate about the latitude of Santa Fe, between the 35th and 36th parallels—not by sinking to a valley, but by spreading out into an immense plateau, extending from the eastern border of New Mexico to beyond the middle of Arizona, through eight or nine degrees of longitude, and southward far into Mexico proper. It is in this elevated region that the irregular mountains and fertile valleys just spoken of are found. The elevation of that plateau in the central portion of New Mexico ranges from 5,000 to 7,500 feet above the level of the sea; but, being so far South, the climate is pleasant and salubrious. The winters are short. Snow falls, but rarely lies more than a day or two. Cattle subsist in the pastures all winter, and are in as fine condition in the spring as at any other time. The dryness of the climate and the purity of the atmosphere render New Mexico one of the best countries in the world for sheep. Millions are reared there now, and wool is one of the principal staples; but were there means to transport wool to market at reasonable charges, the business of wool growing could and would be indefinitely increased.

All who have written of the resources of New Mexico speak in strong terms of its excellence as a wine producing region. The vine flourishes as in Southern California, and the fruit is said to be equally rich. This is especially true of the valley of the Rio Grande from Albuquerque down, a distance of more than two hundred miles.

The system of irrigation is extensively practiced in New Mexico. The water of a stream is raised by a dam to the required height, and then led off on a level along the highest part of the ground to be irrigated, just as water is often led to mill wheels in this country. The Spanish or provincial term for this kind of artificial water-course is *acequia.* The English speaking portion of the population call them *sakies.* From these "sakies" small streams of water are drawn at proper points, and led by plough-furrows all over the field. The Mexican residents are said to have great skill in this operation of leading water over the land. Where the ground supplied by one of these *acequias* belongs to a single proprietor he manages it as he pleases; but where—as is often the case—it is the joint property of a community, and perhaps miles in length, an officer, called a water-master, is chosen, whose duty it is to deal the water out as fairly as he can to the several estates. Land treated in this way is said to be wonderfully productive, even under the most rude and primitive systems of tillage. We have talked with men reared in this State, who declared that they preferred irrigation to the rains upon which we rely. Of course the uplands cannot be so treated; they are therefore necessarily devoted solely to pastoral agriculture. New Mexico raises a surplus of wheat. Even Denver, in its earlier days, was supplied in part with flour of very superior quality from New Mexican mills. There is rain enough in New Mexico for the natural grasses, which are luxuriant and wonderfully nutritive, and for the extensive forests which clothe the mountain slopes.

But, after all, the great value of New Mexico is in its mines. The exploring and surveying parties sent out during the present year, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, under the direction of gentlemen of large and varied intelligence and of great probity—and who have been generously seconded in their efforts by the military authorities of that remote division of the service—have discovered, and traced for many miles, immense deposits of mineral coal. The veins range from eight to fourteen, and even sixteen feet, in thickness, and show themselves in many places from the Baton Mountain, in the northern part of the territory, to the Rio Grande, seventy miles southwest of Santa Fe, and even beyond that river, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles. At Placier Mountain, from twenty-five to thirty miles south of Santa Fe, a heavy vein of genuine anthracite coal exists, but its extent has not been ascertained. In its glossy blackness, its fracture, and its combustion it is not distinguishable from the Pennsylvania anthracite, by a Congressional Committee will ensue. The men implicated may as well put their houses in the best order they can.

SOME MONTHS AGO we made some reflections upon the course of Mr. Stanton in the War Department touching the great controversy between the President and the Republican party. Friends of that gentleman, at the time, charged us with unfairness, if not with censoriousness. Whoever has read and considered the message of the President to the Senate detailing his reasons for removing Mr. Stanton, or even a tolerable synopsis of that message, cannot fail to see that our judgment in the premises was strictly correct, and that, had we made our strictures still harsher than we did, the facts as now disclosed would have abundantly justified the criticism.

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But, after all, the great value of New Mexico is in its mines. The exploring and surveying parties sent out during the present year, by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, under the direction of gentlemen of large and varied intelligence and of great probity—and who have been generously seconded in their efforts by the military authorities of that remote division of the service—have discovered, and traced for many miles, immense deposits of mineral coal. The veins range from eight to fourteen, and even sixteen feet, in thickness, and show themselves in many places from the Baton Mountain, in the northern part of the territory, to the Rio Grande, seventy miles southwest of Santa Fe, and even beyond that river, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles. At Placier Mountain, from twenty-five to thirty miles south of Santa Fe, a heavy vein of genuine anthracite coal exists, but its extent has not been ascertained. In its glossy blackness, its fracture, and its combustion it is not distinguishable from the Pennsylvania variety, but its specific gravity is somewhat less. Dr. JOHN L. LE CONTE, the geologist of the party, sent some fine specimens of this and other coals of that region to St. Louis and Philadelphia. He believes that this coal was originally the same as that found in the other localities; and that it was changed into anthracite by the heat and pressure of a vast overflow of volcanic matter; and that therefore the anthracite coal is confined to the district thus overflowed. He sent specimens of this overlying volcanic matter. It is not properly lava, but fused rock.

The other coals of this region are unlike the bituminous coals found east of the Mississippi. That found in the Raton mountains and its slopes belongs to the tertiary period, while that found nearer the Rio Grande is of the cretacious. But in their constituent properties they do not differ materially from each other. They are not bituminous; yet, when first ignited, they give out a bright flame; but gradually less smoke than the bituminous varieties. They yield a good per centage of gas—only a little less than the Pittsburgh coal; yet they do not melt and form coke like the latter. They resemble the best of the German coals, but are better, having more fixed carbon and less earthy matter. These coals would probably answer well for the smelting of iron, used, as anthracite and semi-bituminous are, in a raw state. If this should be so, it is of vast national importance, for immeasurable quantities of iron ores, of different varieties—especially hematite and black and brown oxide, much of which is magnetic—are found in immediate contiguity with the coal, and both along the line of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Extensive deposits of this same variety of coal exist in the neighborhood of Denver. We have examined several fine specimens from there, some of which were taken from a horizontal vein 11 feet thick, and one from a *vertical* vein said to be 16 feet thick. On the line of the Denver branch of the U. P. Railway, E. D., (the Kansas road,) there are extensive deposits of coal; and it is reported that Cheyenne City, the present terminus of the U. P. R. R. of the Platte, stands in the midst of an extensive coal field.

We have spoken briefly of the iron mines of New Mexico. They are practically inexhaustible and very rich. We have seen many specimens, all very good. One was almost identical with the ore of Pilot Knob in Missouri. The magnetic ores strongly resembled the ore of Iron Mountain in Missouri. The specimens of hematite ore were equal in appearance to any we ever saw. When that great railroad, now so rapidly advancing up the Valley of the Kansas, shall reach those mines, this is the first great interest that ought to be developed. That country, although it has a very considerable population, has struggled along so far almost without iron, owing to the enormous cost of transportation from "the States"—twelve to sixteen cents per pound. Of course, in such a country, under the impulse given by the incoming of a great railroad, a highly remunerative market would be found at once for an immense amount of iron. Indeed there is no reason why the rails to continue that road from the Rio Grande to San Francisco, and for its numerous far-reaching branches, might not be manufactured in New Mexico. There is no lack of labor and provisions. Gen. WM. J. PALMER, who has the direction of those exploring and surveying parties, expressed the opinion, that, other things being equal, he could build a railroad through New Mexico at less cost than through Kansas; and if a railroad could be built on such favorable terms, why could not rails be manufactured? This matter is certainly worthy of the attention of our enterprising capitalists.

Next to the coal and iron, the copper mines of New Mexico are important and valuable. A very intelligent citizen of that Territory, who has himself no personal interest in the matter, assured us, in answer to our inquiries, that *millions of tons of copper ore,* rich enough to bear transportation by rail to Boston at a profit, could be mined right along the line of Union Pacific Railway, E. D., in New Mexico. The adjoining territory of Arizona is far famed as a great copper region; but the ore of which that gentlemen spoke was found in New Mexico, chiefly east of the Rio Grande. Indeed it abounds in almost every part of the Territory. But it will not be necessary to carry that copper ore to Boston, nor to the Mississippi, nor out of the Territory, to convert it into copper ready for the merchant. If it could be carried as ore to Boston at a profit, it can, as pure copper, be carried to all the markets of the world at a still better profit.

Lead ores abound in New Mexico, often in rich combination with silver. We saw some fine specimens of argentiferous galena; but our information on that subject is not such as to warrant our speaking in other than general terms. Silver ores, not in combination with lead, are found in many localities, and gold-bearing quartz exists in nearly all the mountains. The "Placier mines," a few miles southwest of Santa Fe, are at present worked with satisfactory results.

But to develop properly the wealth of that territory in its copper, lead, silver and gold, and also in its agricultural and pastoral capabilities, requires first of all a large developement of its wealth in iron. For lack of that article of prime necessity, all the mining that has been done in the far west territories of our country has been an up hill business, and often a disastrous one to the parties engaged in it. Such operations require large quantities of iron in many forms and conditions; and the capitalists who shall go in and develop that interest will make more money and do more good to the country than those who, at four-fold prices, are trying to amass fortunes out of what are called the "precious metals."

If Congress shall, at its present session, enact that this great road, of which we have been incidentally speaking, shall be pushed on from Kansas, through the southeastern corner of Colorado (and the best corner) into New Mexico, on its way to San Francisco, then the various and incalculable wealth of that magnificent territory will be made available by being made accessible. It is simply out of the question that it can be made available in any other way. We have now had possession of that country for about twenty years; but we hardly knew anything about it until now, and rarely thought of it. Of course a road connecting such a country as that with the great lines of railway east of the Missouri will be profitable, self-sustaining, and will impose no burden upon the national treasury; while the opening up of such a region to the enterprise of our people will greatly strengthen the government to bear the burdens it now has. Bold enterprise and true economy are in this case coincident.

Fashions Fickelness in Novel Ho

With Jane Eyre began the reign of the ugly hero. Previously all the charmers of hearts, all the doers of doughty deeds, all the interesting criminals, had been handsome—either with the kind of beauty which was known as "Saxon" and "burley," or with the dark, dangerous, insinuating kind of personal appearance which came in with the Corsair. But Jane Eyre changed all this; and rugged features, granite foreheads, harsh mouths, endowed with a contradictory power of smiling in the sweetest and most expressive way, became all the fashion. Ugly little governesses, with mutinous opinions upon religion, and prodigiously passionate natures, which they avowed with charming frankness, had their turn also; but I am not dealing with the ladies now. The young women who "adored" Miss Bronte's hero were very much more likely to encounter in real life men who combined the characteristics of that type, than men who united those of the splendid and sentimental sinners of the Bulwerian period. Very few men are exquisitely handsome and refined, nicely gifted in intellect and taste, and actively criminal, but a man like Rochester, who is at once ugly, brutal in manners, coarsely sensual and utterly without honor or morals, in short, fiercely wicked, is not at all an uncommon combination. It is pleasant to know that in real life such a man would not be generally captivating, except to such a woman as Jane Eyre. The Rochester type was "quite the rage," in books at least. I remember one particularly ardent imitator endowed her hero with a humpback. Fortunately, such enthusiasm, like that of Mr. Vincent Crummles' friend, who "blacked himself all over in order to play Othello," was not contagious. Since then the fashion in heroes has varied very much. You have had this big, strong hero, who knocks down everybody of the male sex who happens to be obnoxious to him for any reason or for none, but always had a female *bradequin* (French words are so impressive in affairs of the heart or the toilet, and especially of a combination of both!) firmly fixed upon his more or less Antinous-like neck, beneath which he writhes in fierce contortions of sentiment and tail talking.

This is the hero who rides with the skill and daring of all the American Indian tribes combined, speaks any number of languages of which the chronicler of his greatness knows a couple of sentences, or even a popular oath or two; is grandly skeptical, colossally egotistical, a dead-shot, and a scornful bully, and who means with every kind of advantage except marriage, from which inclination preserves or accident rescues him. This creature was very popular, and is still accepted by certain readers as all a man ought to be, a being unequalled in valor and cynicism—a quality, by the by, more detestable than words can describe in real life, but eagerly admired in "realistic" novels; and girls like you, my dear niece, think how "blessed" a lot it would be to have such sublime beings for their lovers. Well, I don't say anything about that, but I am very thankful that you are not going to have one of them for a husband. Sir Barnaby may be a goose, and in some respects I think he is; but he is not a blasphemous ruffian in a cavalry uniform, or muffi by Poole. There was the rollicking hero; but he is quite out of date, and I don't think you could ever have admired him. He did not "take" in society—as a type, I mean; he was too much in earnest; not after the Kingsleyan fashion, but in amusing himself. He laid himself open to a suspicion that he was not quite well-bred—a little Irish, in fact, and his Barnum found that out, and changed his spots immediately. The bounding leopard of the jungle has become the sleek brindled tame cat of the vice-regal court and diplomatic circles. In his original (the Charles O'Malley and Tom Burke) condition, he was an absurd type enough, but not an unwholesome one, and there was something honestly attractive in his animal spirits and his daye-making. I liked him well enough myself at one time, and I am rather sorry to think that you could not possibly like him. And you could not, my dear niece; your plea that the heroes of modern novels are "fine fellows after all" is a proof of that to me.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

—On Thursday evening last the house of John Brown, in Canton, Columbia county, N. Y., was burned, and a daughter of Brown, aged twelve years, perished in the flames. The father and step mother of the girl were not seen on the premises during the fire, and her dead body was found in the pantry, with such marks of violence upon it as to give rise to the suspicion that she had been murdered. The man and woman were found at Chatham Four Corners on Friday morning. When informed of the occurrence, the woman manifested the most stolid indifference, while the father went into a terrible fit, which a physician pronounced a sham. The parties were arrested, and so great was the excitement at Canton that they were for a time in danger of personal violence. They are now in jail at Hudson.

—The rinderpest has been making great devastation among the cattle in the neighborhood of Oppeln, in Silesia, and still more in the circle of Ratibor, near the Austrian frontier. Many hundred animals have either died of the complaint or have been destroyed on suspicion of their having become infected with it.

PURE LIQUORS,

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum.	
Pure Rye Whiskey,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
de15:WTF

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the custom to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they refafe on it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the poisonous drafted from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and therefore beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them, prevent the necessity for one great fact, viz: that an occasional gentle but vitalizing dose will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Coughing in Church.

Hundreds of persons destroy the interest of a whole congregation, by a continued coughing and sneezing, when in church, and frequently interrupt the preacher in his sermon, by a long bark, as unbecoming as it is dangerous to the health of the person himself. This need not be. DR. KEYSER, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a medicine which, although you can't carry it in your pocket, if you will take a dose before going to church, will allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs, and by a perseverance in its use for a day or two, will entirely cure the disease. SO DON'T COUGH ANY MORE IN CHURCH; THINK OF DR. KEYSER and his CHERRY PECTORAL; open your heart strings and purse strings, and you will be a better and happier man, and not be looked upon as one who annoys your neighbors. You can get it at any Druggists.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION OFFICE, for Lung Examinations, No. 120 PENN ST.

1786. **PROSPECTUS.** 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE!

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, coals, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

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Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 12 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week fifty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The rise of the GAZETTE is unprecedented, and is owing entirely to the fact that it is conducted solely in the interest of the people, and is the organ of no clique or party. Its reports of the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transactions in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up of the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia, publishing the above, and sending marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

At Pittsburgh, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH A. CARLINE, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. HALEY, Assignee.
de14:155 Attorney at Law, 69 Grant street.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF STEPHEN H. HANE,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one Assignee of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Federal office, in Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Register, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THOMAS J. HOWLEY,
U. S. Marshal.
de16:156

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriating or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL NATURAL MEDICINES to bear, in DRAWING OUT THE DISEASE MEDICINES, and morbid materials through the activity of the depurating channels, SENATORY previous and safter valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worm, erratic worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or maalities, coelum and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyreism and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrariis curantur practise; and now wish PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the VIS-CONSERVATRIX NATURÆ Method, by giving us a call, at No. 80 CENTRE AVENUE,
de6:hlt3 Pittsburgh.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MEGGY'S MERIDITE GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.
Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca street and 66, 51 and 53 Lacock street, Allegheny.
JAS. B. MEANOR, JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
240 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. MARTIN, Cashier Mechanics National Bank. J. B. Dilworth & Co., R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
de12:156

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

At Pittsburgh, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1867, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN B. KENNEDY, of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. HALEY, Assignee.
de14:155 Attorney at Law, 69 Grant street.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
h79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING.—A few Boarders can find
PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD,
At No. 139 GRANT STREET.
Term moderate.

WHITE CORN MEAL—1 car load, to arrive, for sale by
de18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY PEACHES—60 bls. halves and quarters, in store, for sale by
de18 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 14th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de14:151 R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de14:156 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
NOTICE.
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1878
Will be paid on and after that date,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, New York.
de14:151 JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE LADIES OF THE
Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church
Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding in procuring
Lafayette Hall,
THE FAIR AND FESTIVAL which we have been hold on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, has been postponed until the
11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.
Tickets already sold will be good at this time announced.
de14:157 COMMITTEE.

CANDY TOYS! CANDY TOYS!
AT NEW YORK PRICES, AT
**W. P. HU

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

—Revolutionists in Peru are increasing.

—St. Paul is to have an evening newspaper.

—Milwaukee has a philharmonic society.

—At Hastings, Minnesota, the Mississippi is frozen hard, and teams cross it continually.

—A funny man in the East wants to be a census, because it embraces seventeen millions of women.

—The lightning tore a man's boot off in Illinois. Surely the lighting should be lectured for such pranks.

—A gold mounted tooth brush used by Napoleon I. was recently sold for ten pounds in the Isle of Man.

—A meteor of unusual size and brilliancy was seen at New Albany, at 8:45 o'clock last Sunday evening.

—The flute of the great Frederick, immortalized by Miss Muehlbach, has been purchased, for its museum, by the Paris Conservatoire.

—A tunnel on a French railroad in Algeria is just completed. It is 3,728 feet long and took two years and ten months to cut.

—Scientific men from all over the world are going out to India to see a total eclipse of the sun, which takes place next August.

—The following is said to be a translation of an epitaph on husband and wife in a cemetery in Paris:

"I am expecting you anxiously—A. D, 1827."
"Here I am—A. D. 1867."

—A young English actress of promise fell back so violently, in a death scene, a few weeks ago, that it brought on a hemorrhage of the lungs, of which she died.

—Pittsburgh coal is delivered in Louisville at $15 per load, the papers there have forgotten their old allegiance and loudly proclaim that now at least coal is king.

—There is a man living in Ann Arbor, Michigan, who has planted ten thousand trees with his own hands during the last seven years. This man is a true benefactor of millions.

—Not content with things as they are Bridgeport, Conn., is going to rival the great western cities by taking to pork packing. Evidently wooden hams are not so profitable as heretofore.

—Cheyenne is a modern instance of Chicagoism. Five months ago land in that vicinity was among those things which approached absolute worthlessness, and now town lots sell for $5,000 each.

—An Ohio boy has been kind enough to make an example of himself by going nutting on a Sunday and falling from a tree. That boy should be forgiven, because he is a living example of Sunday school book villains.

—We get an idea of the really universal character of the exhibition and of the metropolitan character of Paris, when we read the official statement that upwards of eleven millions of persons passed through the turnstiles during its progress.

—In the Minnesota pineries, last year, over 100,000,000 feet were cut, and this year only 50,000,000 feet will be cut. The workmen have nearly all gone up to the woods, and are awaiting a good fall of snow before they commence operations in that Maine of the west.

—Negroes object to being called niggers, just as small sons of respectable or wealthy parents object to being called "rich bugs." The boys know they are rich, or suppose so, but object to the tone of contempt in which the epithet is applied. The negroes call each other that name, but dropping the contempt, the sting is lost.

—Small fires are very plentiful all over the country, but we do not think that destructive conflagrations are as general as usual at this season of the year. This may be owing to better organized and more efficient fire companies, and we think it is. Improvements, such as the fire alarm telegraph and steam fire engines, have been introduced into most of the cities and towns, and it is almost impossible for a fire to gain headway after discovery.

—A Dr. Blakey is contesting the right of a certain gentleman to a seat in the Kentucky Legislature, with but little hope of success. Many who were at the Convention in Philadelphia which nominated General Fremont for the Presidency in 1856, will remember the interest felt in this Dr. Blakey as a staunch Republican from Kentucky. During the war he stuck by his principles, and therefore has not much chance for his seat, if he can possibly be kept out of it.

Poor old England seems to be troubled about many things, just as if Feinianism was not enough. The latest riot was in a ritualistic church, where an iconoclastic crowd of barbarians assembled, hissed the priests, cheered the presence of the eucharist, and amused themselves by tearing down and breaking lights, fonts and crosses. One of the latter was kicked about the chancel by the mob. Without siding with the ritualistic or with the evangelical party, we all must view such outrageous proceedings with abhorrence.

—A man named Hardin, in Louisville, bar keeper of the St. Cloud Hotel, quarrelled with the book keeper of the hotel on Tuesday evening, and drew a revolver on him. A bystander seized the weapon and prevented shooting. This increased Hardin's rage, and turned it upon the interferer, whom he pursued into the street, shooting at him once but without effect. He then returned to the hotel, and deliberately fired at a young printer named Ritter, who was seated peaceably beside the stove. After this last deed Hardin fled. The ball entered the breast of Ritter, and he is not expected to survive.

—Some idea of the horrors of the ancient or Hannah Morean system out of which we have fortunately been delivered, may be formed from the following extract from a review of a memoir of Miss Edgeworth, in Blackwood's Magazine, which gives some curious details of the physical training to which the lady was subjected in girlhood. "Excellent masters were in attendance, and Maria went through all the tortures of back-boards, iron-collars and dumbbells, with the unusual one of being swung by the neck to draw out the muscles and increase the growth, a signal failure in her case. Did it succeed in any case?"

—In spite of the loud and repeated assertions of the Philadelphia newspapers that their city is growing in commercial influence and fast gaining on its great and triumphant rival, New York, we see, by an official statement, that upwards of four thousand more vessels arrived at the port of Philadelphia between the first of January and the close of November, 1866, than during the same period in 1867. This shows a woeful falling off, and remains, as far as we know, yet to be accounted for. We hope the *North American* will do so satisfactorily and at once, so as to ease doubting minds.

—Two local lights of the "P. R." indulged in a small fight last week near Eau Claire, Minn. The cause was a personal altercation, but things were carried on in every particular according to Bell. Some two hundred and fifty persons were present, the ring was formed, the seconds, with their bottles and sponges, were like the rest of the truly brilliant audience, on the *qui vive*, and the fight began. At this moment the interest was intense, but it, like the fight, only lasted two minutes, by which time the weaker vessel had found out and confessed his weakness, and his sponge went up. All of the particulars about bread baskets, and mugs, and cloret jugs, and other "fancy" crockery, are not at hand, consequently we cannot furnish them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. n20:d&T

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostrate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. sod:eNYP.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, &c.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,
And all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity may ensue. Our Fluid Extract of Buchu is supported from those sources, and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

are that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Druggists. sod:eNYP

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. sod:NWP

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume Distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, stilling expenses, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant to take and operates immediately in its action, and free from all injurious properties. sod:NWP

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breaching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Refining Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja6:tsol

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is recommended by medical men as the best remedy for all diseases originating in a disordered state of the system, such as Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Sleeplessness, Horror, Disinclination for Society, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases, all of which the reader may think he has a separate disease for each. But one thing is certain, that HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU cures all diseases arising from a disordered state of the system, from whatever cause. Depression of spirits, indigestion, want of energy, loss of appetite, are all indications of the existence of disease, and the patient should take immediate steps to remove it before the system becomes permanently deranged. No one can take HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU according to the directions for any length of time, without receiving benefit. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH. sod:eNYP

THE HEALING POOL,
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORT'S, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE and the EFFECTS, ABUSES and EVILS which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, will give means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. KELLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. sod:dcT

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is planed in cases and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. sod:NWP

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 218 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
wh30:v6

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. p-b:WF

YOUNG AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by using HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. sod:NWP

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS are RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. sod:NWP

Cheap Soap! Good Soap!
NATRONA REFINED
SAPONIFIER!
or
Concentrated Lye.
2 Cts. a lb. for Superior Hard Soap.
TWELVE POUNDS OF SOFT SOAP FOR ONE CENT.
Every Family can Make their Own Soap.
ALL VARIETIES OF SOAP.

As Easily Made as a Cup of Coffee.

Is a new Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, just discovered in
GREENLAND, IN THE ARCTIC SEAS,
and is composed mainly of Aluminate of Soda, which, when mixed with REFUSE FAT, produces the
BEST DETERSIVE SOAP IN THE WORLD.
1 Box will make 175 lbs. good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap.
Retailed by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.
FULL SECURE WITH EACH BOX.
Dealers can obtain it wholesale in Pittsburgh, and in any quantity from the Manufacturers.
CLIFFORD FERRERTON,
General Agent,
PITTSBURG, PENN.

HOPE SPICE MILLS.
C. S. STEVENS.....C. A. STEVENS.
RIDEHART & STEVENS,
Successors to J. D. DRAYO, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of SPICES AND CHOPPED FEED, Nos 13 and 15 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. Pearl Barley, Oat Meal and Penn Corn Meal always on hand. Roasting done to order promptly. Wagon will call for Roasting and deliver same day. oct6:NWP

HEADQUARTERS FOR Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO'S,
No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

BOQUETS & CUT FLOWERS,
At the OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
oct28 JOHN H. & A. EDGH

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1867. 1867.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.

OF MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS.

Jewel and Work Boxes;
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes;
Elegant Perfumery Stands;
Cigar and Breast'n Cases;
Fine Pens and Belt Clasps;
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry;
Real and Imitation Laces;
Plain and Embroidered Handk'fs;
Fine Cashmere Scarfs;
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves.
A complete stock of

Undershirts and Drawers,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS,

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS,
ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
No. 19 Fifth Street.
dec12:

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their extensive stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

IT COMPRISES A LARGE VARIETY OF

Fancy Glove Boxes;
Cigar Stands, Watch Stands;
Jewel Cases, Purses, Fancy Portmonnaies, &c.
New Style Dagger Pins, &c.
Fine Lot of Albums, worth from $1.50, selling for 75 cents.
Large lot of Gent's Fur Topped Kid Gloves, at $1.25 a pair.

A Splendid Stock of Lace Goods,

SUCH AS

Point Lace Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Handkerchiefs;
Point Lace Collars, Mattees Lace Collars;
Ladies' Fine Cuffs etc.

WE ALSO SELL

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 cents.
Hem'd & Tucked ..... 25 cents.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, 12½ cents;
Heavy Merino Ribbed Hose, 18 cents;
All-Wool Hose, 25 cents;
Ladies' Merino Vests, slightly soiled, 75c;
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10 cents.

Remember, these goods are to be had at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.
dec14:

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,
AND
BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,
AT
77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
de7:

1867. **FALL TRADE.** 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 125 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. F. & M. Coatsworths, Flannels, Shawls, &c. viz, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Goods, barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission. At Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Dealers are invited to call and examine our goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. S. STEPHENSON.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED, AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,
NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
A full supply of Cooking, Heating and Parlor Stoves, Tinders, Fire Irons and stands; Heavy Oval and square Coal Vases and Hods, and Housekeeping goods in general. Also, manufacturers of SHERRATT'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for cooking meats, vegetables, puddings, &c., in one vessel. Also, agents for Spear's Patent Anti-dust and Gas Burner Parlor Stoves, Latrobe and other coal.
Messrs. R. & S. give special attention to the manufacture of Grocers' Canisters. oct:ndc

KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.
TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.
No. 116 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 64 WYLIE STREET, near Diamond.
oct21:tdl PITTSBURGH, PA.

STOVES! STOVES!
FREDERICK SCHULZE,
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britania and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington.
Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. Job Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
G. M. PETTY,
No. 6 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. ly26

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands FOR SALE.

Situate on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Clearfield river, within short distance of Wilmore station. Has a frontage on the Railroad of nearly three miles. Several veins of the best quality of pure rich bituminous coal underlie the whole property. The veins crop freely from the Railroad towards the rear of the property, thus making it favorable for mining and easily drained. There is a large market for coke and it will cost but little to manufacture it. The property contains, besides the coal, several kinds of stratified IRON ORE; also LIME STONE, Fire and Potter's clay, sand stone for building and for glass manufacturers. Not far beneath the best rock of the coal formation lies a valuable bed of iron ore, which has been opened and worked westward, a great portion of the tract is covered with valuable timber of large growth, such as Ash, Cherry Linn, Poplar, &c. The facilities for transporting this timber, when manufactured into lumber, to market are unsurpassed. It is watered by a water power New Mill on the extreme part of the tract, and at the Railroad station there is an exceedingly fine stream that will furnish power now coming down 500,000 feet per day. The demand for lumber at this point is constant, and a mill, while there, is unable to supply it. Also, on this property for several such mills.

The improvements on the property are worth from $40,000 to $50,000. There are two large mansions and mills for lumber, for the use of the proprietors in elegant style; a large store house, two tenant houses and a two tenements for workmen, with stables, &c.

These lands are also well adapted for farming purposes, under proper agricultural treatment would yield a handsome profit. They are specially adapted to grazing purposes.

For further particulars apply to

S. McLAIN & CO.,
112 Fourth Street.
nov30:tf30

FOR SALE—Two Lots, each 30 by 100 feet, on Warren street, between Bedford and Webster streets, on which is erected a one-story frame house, of ten rooms and basement kitchen. On said lots is a well of good drinking water, a hydrant, stone flagging, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for a small farm. Apply to Mr. Brown on the premises, or to
JAMES McCLELLAND,
dec12: No. 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their extensive stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

IT COMPRISES A LARGE VARIETY OF

Fancy Glove Boxes;
Cigar Stands, Watch Stands;
Jewel Cases, Purses, Fancy Portmonnaies, &c.
New Style Dagger Pins, &c.
Fine Lot of Albums, worth from $1.50, selling for 75 cents.
Large lot of Gent's Fur Topped Kid Gloves, at $1.25 a pair.

A Splendid Stock of Lace Goods,

SUCH AS

Point Lace Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Handkerchiefs;
Point Lace Collars, Mattees Lace Collars;
Ladies' Fine Cuffs etc.

WE ALSO SELL

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 cents.
Hem'd & Tucked ..... 25 cents.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, 12½ cents;
Heavy Merino Ribbed Hose, 18 cents;
All-Wool Hose, 25 cents;
Ladies' Merino Vests, slightly soiled, 75c;
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10 cents.

Remember, these goods are to be had at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.
dec14:

2,000,000 ACRES
OF
CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,
BY THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.,
EASTERN DIVISION,
Lying along the line of their road, at
$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre.
And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.
For particulars, maps, &c., address
JOHN P. DEVEREUX,
Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.
Or, CHAS. B. LARNARD, Sec'y,
sn14: St. Louis, Missouri.

HOUSES! HOUSES!

One three-story Brick $10,000
One two-story Brick 4,000
One three-story Brick 7,000
One three-story Brick 7,500
One two-story Brick 2,500
One two-story Frames, each 1,800

FOR SALE BY
STEEL & WILSON,
Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 66 Smithfield street.
de3:tel

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 450 acres, of which 300 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situate on West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 6 miles south of West Alexander, and ¼ of a mile from Haneytown. Is convenient to churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable and grain house; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stock and Real Estate,
sn17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

situate in Harrell township, Westmoreland county, twenty-five miles above Pittsburgh, and one mile from Chartiers Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The mill is stoned order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, metal fronts, &c. The land is nearly all bottom, and under good fence. There is a house, stable, &c. It has 1 acre lot of coal near the river.

de9:tf17 PETER SNIVELY.
On the Premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP— A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Cincinnati Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good repair and well improved, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAM WARD,
No. 57 Fourth street,
opposite the Cathedral.
sp9:ndc

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 14,000 bushels daily, including 2 steam engines, 4 boilers, 4 sets of mules, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business. Railroad connection. There are 625 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river: will be sold low and on good terms.
Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 57 Fourth st., opposite the Cathedral.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, situated at corner of Duncan and Robinson streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 36 feet by 150 feet, extending to an alley. House, two stories high, of five rooms; good cellar; large porch in front; hydrant water on the premises. Price $2,800.
Apply to E. McLAIN & CO.,
112 Fourth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF
WINTER GOODS.
Boys', Youth's and Children's Suits
And Overcoats.
A large stock at the lowest prices.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

WINTER GOODS.
E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,
Have just received a second supply of
Winter Coatings,
Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.
A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times.
no8:tde3

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,
No. 3 St. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in the latest style, shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:hd

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.
JOHN MEGRAW,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,
45 HAND STREET,
A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. mar14:d

EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
No. 6 FEDERAL ST
tue6 ALLEGHENY.

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,
At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by
JULIUS RICKTER
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
ja26:m6

W. S. JACKSON.....ALEXANDER FREW
JACKSON & FREW
(Successors to LOUGHEED & FREW)
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Harness, Saddlery, Trunks, &c.,
And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in
Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage.
At their new Warerooms,
No. 102 Wood Street
Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no1:1

TREES! TREES! TREES!
A very large stock of Fruit and Shade Tree Evergreens and grape Vines, for sale by
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH
Send for a catalogue. oct

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S
Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR
Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND increasing demand for DR. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, has induced me to place them more public, in order that their usefulness may be more widely known, and effectively beg of those who have tried other medicines and not experienced relief, to call and give them a trial, for once. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS are no cathartic Pills yet compounded which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any Pills ever meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will effect a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the bowels all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they open those excretory vessels which run into the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, sensibly relieve those of all corrupt humors; they promote the secretion of the bile, purify the blood, and will, in a short time, restore the body to a state of sound health.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing malady—so prevalent in our country—is caused by a weak tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are a sour stomach; a pain or uneasiness upon pressure below the ribs on the right breast bone, often times attended with a sour eructation (sometimes called the heart burn); a disposition to vomit, flushes of heat preceding from the stomach, indigestion, which is followed by a train of nervous ills of memory; a variable, uncertain appetite; great nervousness, which includes a feeling of melancholy; weariness and great antipathy to exertion of body or mind.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, are sufficient to indicate the presence of the disease and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions.

I attach a few of the many certificates I could give in such a form as I have with the satisfactory of all the certificates I could pub lish will not inspire any confidence in those that one trial will give.

FROM DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELLVILLE, TRUMBULL Co., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Sir: I have been under your attention in keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills; I have sold as fast in my drug store. I have been using them in my practice also, with the best consequences. I find them a most efficient of any pills I have ever used. I have been frequently astonished at the good effect produced by so small a quantity of pills given. I request you to send me a fresh supply immediately, as I have been sometime without. JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

STRASBURGH, OHIO, Feb. 1867.—I write to request you to send me a box of your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills by mail. I have not been able to get them since I left Allegheny. I cannot do without them; they have done me so much more good than any other medicine I ever used. I hope you will send some down to our druggist, Mr. Hall, at Dover, when I want. I am sure they will sell fast if known. Your compliance will be a favor to me. Yours respectfully,
JANE E. BARROW.

ROCK POINT, BEAVER CO., PA., February 21, 1866.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: After suffering for years with Liver Complaint, attended with bad colds, and several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me long before I had taken the contents of one box. It gives pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from these complaints. D. D. MORLEY.

ROCKESTER, PA., 1867.—Dr. SARGENT—Sir: I take pleasure in saying to you that before I began to use them I was confined to bed and in great agony, when my friends supplied me with a box of your pills, and that I had the gravel; I took the pills as you directed, and experienced relief, and my disorder left me before the contents of the box were all gone. I am satisfied it was the pills that cured me. JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALLEGHENY, March 1867.—Sir: I was for a long time afflicted with what I thought to be rheumatism in my back, so much so that I could not turn in bed, or scarcely right myself again. I was advised to try your Pills, which I did, and have not felt it since. I have since given a great many away to others, who have found the same benefit.
CROWN'S BOTTOM INN.

Sir—I have been a long time afflicted with a pain in my neck. I was advised by Mr. Williamson to try your Pills, which I did, and found myself completely cured me. I have since obtained two boxes, and gave them to others in our town with the same effect, and if you had charged ten dollars for them I would have paid it cheerfully.
LEWIS HUMPTON.

AKRON, OHIO.
Sir—I have been afflicted with the complaint described in your papers for the last five years, during which time I have tried everything I could hear of without effect, till I met with your Pills. I have now taken half a box, and want more to continue taking them, as I feel better now than I have felt for four years, and I have no doubt the next box will cure me.
J. MILLER.

New Brighton, Pa., July 1, 1867.
DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS can be had of all Druggists—both sugar coated and plain. Be sure and call for Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills, and take no other.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP.
An Old Preparation for the immediate cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, WHOOPING COUGH, QUINSY, PAINS IN THE CHEST, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, NIGHT SWEATS, DECAY OF THE VITAL POWERS, LUNGS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP contains nothing injurious, but can be taken by a child with perfect safety. It does not dry up a cough as most of the quack preparations do that are now flooding the country, but loosens the phlegm from the mucous surface of the Bronchial tubes, and assists its expectoration, at the same time allaying the cough and relieving all pain from the Chests and Lungs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is of incalculable benefit in Whooping Cough, as by it use it is rendered comparatively effecting its fatal cure; and for Children's Coughs, Colds, &c., it is the most effectual and reliable remedy ever yet discovered—one dose taken according to directions, is saving the life of the child.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Buy a bottle and give it a trial.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S
Diuretic or Back-ache Pills,
FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

These Pills have now been before the public in this neighborhood for upwards of thirty two years, during which time they have been eminently successful in the removal and cure of those painful and distressing diseases, which often baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians. They are highly prized by the number of wonderful cures they have effected, some of long standing. A sense of duty and the urgent request of those who have experienced the beneficial effects of the medicine, impels me to make it more generally known, by giving it a more wider circulation. Believing that there is no other medicine published for these complaints that can be carried to every man's door without the aid of a physician; and it is a well known act that there are the cases where the urine cannot be removed from or are unable to procure the relief of a single dose of these Pills.

The disease commonly called Back-ache, and to which females are more particularly subject, is found to exist in the aged or infirm, the laborious and the sedentary, in the form of chronic or chronic inflammation of the kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., and is known by a dull, heavy pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending through the hips, and in case of a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the small of the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the lower part of the thigh. Great debility is experienced in voiding the urine, and frequently attended with a trembling motion. The complaint are unable to endure violent exercise; and a constant dull pain is felt in the region of the arenal positions. Having had numerous opportunities for testing the wonderful curative and efficacy of this medicine and with the advice of those who have used it, I consider the good effects of it. I now respectfully submit to the public, believing that it will be generally beneficial. The following certificates are from well known and reliable neighborhood, and can be referred to at any time.

CERTIFICATES.

SIR—This is to INFORM YOU, that I was very much afflicted with violent pain in the back, and great difficulty in voiding my water. I was recommended by Mr. McClintock to take some of your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which I did, and was perfectly cured, and I can recommend them to every person afflicted in the same manner.
JOHN STEWART.

DR. SARGENT—Sir: I have to inform you that I believe I owe my life entirely to taking some of your Pills. I have been taking medicine for several days, but found myself getting worse, being confined to bed and in great agony, when my friends supplied me with one and the said by you that I had the gravel; I took the Pills as you directed, and experienced relief, and my disorder left me before the contents of the box were all gone. I am satisfied it was the pills that cured me. JAMES WILLIAMS.

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ABRAHAM WALKER.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Sargent

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE PENN STREET FIRE.

Loss of Life and Property.

75,000 Stand of Arms Destroyed.

Loss to the Government of $350,000.

Loss to Merchants of $30,000.

Coroner's Inquest, Accidents, &c., &c.

The conflagration on Penn street, Saturday morning, of which we gave a brief account in the GAZETTE of that date, was a most frightful occurrence, and the loss of property will be much greater than was at first expected. Our account on Saturday, so far as it extended, was correct, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the excitement incident to the occasion, we were unable to give a detailed account. The building was situated at the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, opposite the office of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, was all under one roof, and divided by board partitions into eight apartments, which were occupied by Daniel Wallace as a store room for flour and grain; R. A. Colville, marble works; William B. Hays & Son, wholesale grocers; William Bingham, commission merchant; J. H. Johnston, Great Western Gun Works; Lupton & Christy, automatic gas machine; P. C. Reniers, marble works, and the United States Government for storing arms.

THE FLAMES DISCOVERED.

The flames were first discovered issuing from that portion of the building occupied by Mr. Johnston, but how it originated remains a secret. The alarm was at once communicated to the Central Office, and from there to the various engine houses. The alarm bell, however, failed to strike, it is supposed, on account of the extreme cold. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but by the time they got to work the flames had reached the room in which the guns were stored, many of which were loaded, and as they became heated discharged their contents in whatever direction they happened to be pointing. There was also an explosion of powder blowing out the entire end of the building on Wayne street, which extended from Penn street to Spring alley. These circumstances, in connection with the cold, freezing weather, rendered the work of the firemen not only very unpleasant but extremely perilous. Notwithstanding they worked with a will and fearlessness, highly commendable, and although their efforts to save the building were unavailing, they deserve the highest praise for the heroic manner in which they labored to effect it. The balls from the loaded muskets were flying in all directions so thick and fast that to protect their persons many of the firemen were compelled to secure themselves on the ground while handling the hose, as they by this means placed themselves below the level of the windows and a board between them and the fly ing missiles, and by their insanness their clothing was frozen fast to the earth while lying in this position. The accidents reported in the *Gazette* of Saturday were mainly correct, Antoine Keck, who received a ball in the neck, died in about an hour afterward; Conductor Browning, shot in the right leg below the knee, was taken to the Monongahela House, where his injuries were attended to. The leg was broken, but the bone was not much shattered so that amputation is not necessary.

INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson impannelled a jury Saturday morning, which after being sworn, and viewing the body of Keck, adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office at two o'clock this afternoon, to investigate the case.

THE LOSSES.

The building and its contents were totally destroyed, and the losses and insurance are as follows: J. H. Johnston gun works, $5,000, insurance $2,000; E. A. Colville, marble works, loss $2,000, insurance $4,500. P. C. Reiner, marble works, loss $4,500, covered by insurance. Dallas, Wallace, produce dealer, lost 1,000 barrels of flour, a wagon, two harness and a pair of valuable horses, which were burned to death, amounting in all to about $12,000, insured for $8,000. The government had about 75,000 stand of old arms stored in the building, which were totally destroyed.

These arms were mainly picked up from battle fields, during the late war, and had never been examined. This will account for many of them being loaded. The explosion which occurred, is supposed to have resulted from a defective cap, we are assured, upon good authority, that there was no powder, or fixed ammunition, stored in the apartment occupied by the Government.

TRUE HEROISM.

The courage displayed by our firemen is deserving of the highest praise. While the thousands of old crazy muskets rattled away their charges started by the heat, and sent balls whizzing madly through the air in all parts of the compass, and while the water was converted by the intensely cold atmosphere into solid ice almost as soon as forced from the nozzle, the brave firemen stood at their posts of danger, and did all that human ingenuity could do to stay the devouring element and to confine it within the walls of the building where it had originated. Few persons will understimate the true heroism displayed by the boys when they stood before the terrible masked battery and directed streams into the flames. The only wonder is that more did not fall victims in their zeal to save the neighborhood property and properly discharge their duties as firemen. As it was but one was killed, young Keck, a member of the Neptune Fire Company, whose injuries and death are recorded above. He preserved his full senses up till within a few minutes of his death, but hardly realized how he was wounded. He was but six years of age, but very large and stout for his years. He was buried yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, and his funeral was largely attended.

THE LOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The arms in the building were held by the Government and stored away preparatory to shipment to other points. The arsenal authorities claim to have no knowledge of their being charged, as workmen were employed several weeks in overhauling them before they were stowed away. Perhaps one in every each musket was worth five dollars, which will give $350,000 as the loss of the Government.

MARKS OF THE VOLLEY.

The magnificent new building occupied by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company for offices, which is directly opposite the scene of the conflagration, presents the appearance of a structure which had passed through the hot fire of a regiment of musketeers. The tones and brickwork of the fronts were chipped and broken in many places, while the window panes were riddled completely by the chance bullets. The damage done, however, was very slight, amounting fo but a few dollars. Other buildings in the neighborhood showed signs of bullets. How many of the muskets and rifles were discharged during the fire is a mere matter of conjecture, but shots have been large, inasmuch as there was a continual firing heard while the fire raged, and but a small proportion of the balls found their way out of the building, as they could escape only through the doors and windows.

Several of the firemen had their hands and feet frozen but not seriously, which, so far as we can ascertain, completes the list of incidents.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The charming actress, Miss Emilie Milville, will continue her engagement at the Opera House through the present week. Miss M. is decidedly the most pleasing actress who has favored our city with a visit this season, and we feel confident that she has exceeded the expectations of all who have heard her. This evening will be presented the "Black Crook," a burlesque on the Black Crook, and one of the most amusing pieces ever produced. Miss Melville, having the exclusive right of this piece, has made it a specialty, and the public may rest on a rich treat. The entertainment will commence with the "Somnambulist," in which Miss Melville is unequaled.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mrs. F. W. Lander, with her excellent company, will occupy the Academy of Music during the present week, opening this evening with the celebrated play of "Elizabeth," with J. H. Taylor as Essex. Mrs. Lander's rendition of this piece is said to be fully equal, and in many points superior to that of Rachel, which we have ever seen her in, this feature will allow the opportunity to witness it again pass by unimproved, and doubtless the house will be filled to its utmost capacity. Seats can be secured at Charlotte Blume's music store for any night during the week.

KEYSTONE SKATING RINK.—The formal opening of the Keystone Skating Rink, as previously announced, took place Saturday evening, when over six hundred skaters were present. The Rink is decidedly one of the greatest improvements of the age in the way of amusements, and will doubtless be well patronized by the skating portion of the community. The ice is in splendid condition and a fine band of music in attendance.

Committed.—Benjamin Hebler, charged with obtaining board under false pretenses, to the amount of twenty-five dollars, from Mrs. Susannah Bayne, was arrested and taken before Alderman Neillie, of Allegheny, who committed him to jail to answer the charge.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—The argument in the case of the Buffalo and State Line vs. the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, was concluded on Saturday by Hon. Jeremiah S. Black for the plaintiff, occupying nearly three hours. The Court took charge of the papers and intimated that perhaps a decision would not be rendered until some time in January, owing to press of business.

District Court—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—The jury in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital vs. Allegheny County Home were charged by Judge Hampton, and will return a sealed verdict Monday morning.

A number of Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged, and some miscellaneous business transacted.

Following is the trial list for this day Judge Williams to be on the bench:

85. Edwin Bindley vs. Wilkins township.

86. W. J. Graham vs. M. E. Centenary Church.

126. J. S. Wilson vs. Fairview Oil Refinery.

130. John McClosky vs. L. R. McAboy and E. S. Wright.

131. Thomas Brennan vs. N. J. Bigley.

132. Henry Downs vs. N. J. Bigley.

133. Michael Brady vs. N. J. Bigley.

134. J. P. Gilson vs. Ardesco Oil Co.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

SATURDAY, Dec. 14.—In the case of Patrick H. Pierce vs. the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Co. the jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

A number of Sheriff's deeds were acknowledged.

E. F. Wilkinson vs. F. Wilkinson. Petition for divorce. Subpœna awarded.

A charter was granted the Swissvale Evangelical Lutheran Church Academy.

Application was made for a charter for the National Building and Loan Association of Allegheny.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

THE OVERHOLT ROBBERY CASE.

SATURDAY, December 14.—A number of motions were heard, among others that for a new trial in the case of James Brown, convicted of robbing H. S. Overholt, of Westmoreland county, in Liberty street, in this city, in July last, of a large sum of money. The motion was argued by H. C. Black, Esq., as counsel for the prisoner, at considerable length and with much earnestness. The question in the case was one of identity, no other evidence being adduced by the Commonwealth than the fact that the money was taken from the person of Mr. Overholt, and that the man who took it ran away with it locked like Brown, who was arrested a short time after at a drinking saloon, where he was employed as bar-keeper. None of the stolen money was found on his person. The defense attempted an *alibi*, and covered all the necessary time except about half an hour. It also appeared that Brown was in that portion of the city where the robbery took place, and that he might have been the robber. Mr. Mackrell based his application upon affidavits presented, explanatory of the circumstances which created a tracted suspicion to Brown, and pointing to another person as the guilty party. At the time of the trial the officer who made the arrest—one of the Mayor's police—described the suspected person on the strength of a description given by Overholt. This statement is controverted by S. A. Vetter, who deposes that his brother, hearing of the robbery and the circumstances attending it, suggested that it might have been committed by one of the "Neptune engine boys" and mentioned Brown's name as one of them. This "clue" was taken up by the policeman, who straightway went and arrested Brown at his place of employment. This the officer denied, although he expressly declared for himself, by giving out that he made the arrest on the strength of a description given by the prosecutor, turns out to be nothing less than "tall swearing." Vetter's statement is corroborated in the fact that Overholt was not in a condition to observe closely the man who robbed him, and he did not testify to anything further than that Brown "looked like the man," not being able even to describe his appearance at the time of the robbery. The man who is claimed contemplated robbery appears to resemble Brown in appearance, and Mr. Mackrell said the fact could be shown that this man (the real thief) shortly subsequent to the robbery was seen with a considerable amount of money, and that he was known as a thief. Brown, on the other hand, sustained a good character. During the whole matter, Mr. Mackrell said there was nothing more in the case than that three or four persons testified that Brown "looked like the man" who committed the robbery, and the defense, in endeavoring to prove an *alibi*, had placed him in a locality near to the scene of the deed, while on an errand for his employer, thus rendering it possible for him to have committed it. But under the additional, "after discovered," testimony, he contended there was sufficient to create such a doubt as to justify and induce the Court to grant a new trial. The Court held the matter under advisement.

GUILTY TO THREE CHARGES.

James Burns plead guilty to three charges of larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

In Trouble.

A difficulty occurred yesterday at Ward Nicholson's livery stable between two men who had been sleighing, the facts of which are as follows: Jas. Wiggins hired a one horse "rig" of Mr. N. to take his wife to Temperanceville, from whence he was returning when the sleigh upset, throwing himself and wife out, and the horse ran away. Mr. W., as soon as he found that his wife was not injured, took her to a house near at hand and started in pursuit of the horse, leaving a robe, cushion and whip lying in the road. Shortly afterward another party came along, who had charge of Mr. N.'s livery son's teams, and seeing the articles lying in the road and no one near them, picked them up and brought them to the stable. Before their arrival, however, Mr. W. had reached the stable where he found the horse and sleigh, and was talking with Mr. N. about the loss of the articles, when the others came up and offered to sell them. He at once claimed them as articles he had left on the road, and demanded that they be turned over to Mr. Nicholson, to which the party having them in possession objected, and attempted to leave the stable. Mr. Wiggins interfered to prevent him leaving with the robe and whip, when he was knocked down. At this stage of the proceeding, an officer came in and arrested the parties. Wiggins was released, as soon as the facts of the case were made known to the officer, and the other taken to the lock-up where he was provided with quarters for the night, and this morning he will have a hearing on a charge of assault and battery, and also for larceny.

Struck a Breaker.

A horse attached to a sleigh standing near the railroad crossing on Liberty street, Saturday morning, took fright at a passing train, and started down Liberty street at a rate of speed that would have done credit to the "Flying Dutchman," and many other horses of lesser note, the efforts of the driver to the contrary notwithstanding. Finding his efforts to check the horse unavailing, the driver relieved himself of any further responsibility in the affair by falling out of the sleigh. The horse kept on down the street, and when near Wayne, ran on the sidewalk, the sleigh striking a telegraph pole, and was broken into a hundred pieces. The horse, with nothing attached to him but the single tree and cross bar of the shafts, continued in his wild career down Liberty street, and at the corner of Hand again took the sidewalk, leaving the single tree and bar, which had been carrying the unfortunate his fright by battering his heels, hanging on a post at the corner. He continued down the sidewalk, to the great detriment and general confusion of pedestrians who happened to be on that side of the street, affording infinite amusement, however, to those viewing the scene from a different stand point. At St. Clair street he was thrown from the side walk into the street, when we lost sight of him. No person was injured that we heard of, but several were badly frightened.

Third Ward, Allegheny, Republican Caucus Nominations.

At a caucus meeting of the Republican citizens of the Third ward, Allegheny, held at Smith & Co.'s Hall, (late Gerst's), Saturday evening last, the following nominations for city and ward officers were made. Saturday, December 28th, has been fixed for holding the election.

MAYOR—A. P. Callow, John A. Myler, Simon Drum, Samuel Long.

POOR DIRECTOR—John Alston.

SELECT COUNCIL.—One to be nominated—J. B. Smith, James McBrier.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Four to be nominated—John Bush, J. R. Oxley, John F. Comley, R. R. Grier, Samuel Hoasting, Joseph Drennan, James A. Shoales, R. C. Ohmler, G. P. Beilstein, Nicholas Vogthley, C. Sleeper, John H. Lutz.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—One to be nominated—James Thorn, C. C. Boyle, D. L. Smith.

JUDGES OF ELECTIONS—1st precinct—William Boyd, Inspectors—A. J. Pentecost, John Holmes. Return Inspectors—D. Hensings, A. Hobson. Judge—2d precinct—L. Shaffer. Inspectors—John Meyers, William Bush. Return Inspectors—Joseph Paul, Peter Dalt.

CONSTABLE—Peter Bolster.

ASSESSOR—R. R. Ray.

Assault and Battery.—Michael Keiner made information before Alderman Taylor, Saturday, charging Ed. McDermott with assault and battery. The parties reside in the Sixth ward, on Penn street, where it appears they had a fight, from which the prosecutor came out "second best." A warrant was issued.

GEORGIA.

Excitement in the Constitutional Convention—Prospects of a Stormy Session—Savage Assault on an Editor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The *Herald's* Atlanta (Georgia) special says: There was great excitement in the Convention today. While seats were being drawn, Mr. Blount rose and charged the majority of the Convention with conniving at fraud, and with being determined to do wrong to the people of Georgia. Great excitement ensued, and although he repeatedly called to order, he continued to assail the Convention in bitter terms. When silence was restored, Mr. Blount tendered his resignation, declaring he would not serve in such a body. The prospects indicate a very stormy session. The mulattoes are very insolent to whites, and fears are entertained of a fracas on the floor. On the test vote today it was seen that the extremists have a majority of twenty.

ATLANTA, December 14.—In apparent defiance to the relief ordinance adopted on Thursday by the Convention, the Sheriff here levied on a store and closed it. General Pope was appealed to. He replied that he could not intervene, the ordinance merely saying that levies shall be suspended, not prevented being made. The construction is sustained by the bar, and the ordinance defeats its own end.

AUGUSTA, December 14.—The *Republican* reports the occurrence of a collision between a party of negroes and the civil authorities at Elberton, Elbert county, in which the Sheriff, Allen, was killed, and several others, white and black, wounded. The difficulty originated at a ball.

SAVANNAH, December 14.—John E. Hayes, editor of the *Republican*, was attacked by C. H. Hopkins this evening. Hays was badly, but not dangerously, hurt by a blow on the head with a loaded whip.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 15.—C. H. Hopkins, Jr., and Robert Hopkins, the former a son and the latter a nephew of Col. D. H. Hopkins, Assessors of Internal Revenue, were arrested yesterday for alleged assault with intent to murder John E. Hays, editor of the *Republican*. They were released on bail last evening, but were re-arrested to-day and lodged in jail to await the result of Hays' injuries. They walked into the office and one of them shook hands with Mr. Hays and at the same time beat him with a loaded whip. He was alone at the time. The cause of assault is supposed to be an editorial on taking Hopkins' bonds. The assault has created intense excitement, and its authors are denounced by the whole community.

VIRGINIA.

Reconstruction Convention Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 14.—In the Reconstruction Convention to-day the following resolutions of interest were offered: Incorporating in the Bill of Rights a clause declaring all test oaths diametrically opposed to the principles of republican liberty; of establishing a system of schools for the education of all classes; allowing naturalized foreigners to hold property after one year's residence, and be eligible to State offices after three years' residence; for the gradual abolishing capital and corporeal punishment for crime; of enfranchising all persons from whom it is in the power of the Convention to remove existing disabilities.

A resolution declaring all debts contracted since January 1st, 1860, in the purchase of slaves null, was referred.

The Chairman of the Committee introduced a resolution that whereas there is only about one hundred thousand dollars in the treasury, and seven hundred thousand dollars extra is required to pay interest due January first; therefore the Auditor and Treasurer are ordered to suspend the payment of the interest until the Convention is satisfied there is money enough in the treasury to pay the interest of January first.

A resolution of inquiry as to how the State educational fund is disposed of was referred.

A resolution and amendments relative to the intimidation of voters came up, and the Convention appeared determined not to go into debate, as only one had already taken place on the same resolution. The previous question was sustained by 62 to 25 votes, and the matter was referred to a committee. Adjourned.

The weather is excessively cold here. A man was frozen to death in the suburbs last night.

STATE NEWS.

—Doubtless many of our citizens would like to know the whereabouts of Fred. A. Bystone, who disappeared from this city some three or four months since. About the same time another man's wife disappeared, and owing to her previous intimacy with Fred, it was taken for granted that they had departed for parts unknown, where they could be free from the prying curiosity of our people. We are informed that Fred is now living at a place called Louisiana, in Missouri, and passes there as an attorney under the name of F. A. Fry. He was met recently by a former citizen of this place, an acquaintance whom he pretended not to recognize, Mrs. Amons, now known as Mrs. Bly, was with him, but like Fred, found it convenient not to recognize their visitor. They appeared to be getting along as lovingly as ever, and already Fred was known generally in the neighborhood as "Lawyer Bly." No doubt he might do a right smart business in collecting certain claims which Fred Bystone left to pay when he stole off with his neighbor's wife. We'll allow him at least 25 per cent. on our bill and charge him nothing for this advertisement.—*Meadville Republican.*

—Some time since Mr. Asa Harvey purchased the farm, mills and water power from Mr. Henry Pearson, about a mile up the Neshannock creek from New Castle. During the past season he took down the old grist mill, and has erected a large stone building on the same ground which is to be used for the manufacture of paper. The building is now ready for the reception of the machinery which is being put up in it for manufacturing paper extensively, and we may infer that it will not be long until the machinery will be in full and approved plans, will be in successful operations. The water power at this point is very good and Mr. Harvey has procured and placed in his works one of Bryson's patent submerged water wheels which will afford him additional power —it is considered the best wheel now in use. We trust Mr. Harvey may be successful in this laudable undertaking which adds so much to the manufacturing interests of New Castle.—*Lawrence Journal.*

—Chambersburg is to be rebuilt; its citizens have formed a building association on the co-operation plan. The object of this association is declared in its constitution to be "the accumulation of a fund by the savings of members sufficient to enable every stockholder to invest his savings safely and speedily, and to purchase real estate, or to invest the same as it may be deemed by him most profitable."

—Mr. W. J. Bell, of McCalmont township, and brother of Mr. Robert Bell, of this place, while engaged in felling timber near his home on last Wednesday, in company with Mr. Evans, a tree that they cut down struck a small oak, and when it slid off the oak rebounded, throwing a large limb which struck Mr. Bell on the head, fracturing his skull and causing death in a few hours.—*Brookville Republican.*

—The dwelling house of John Rogers, in Litchfield township, was destroyed by fire, on Saturday, 31st ult. The fire was discovered about 9 a. m. in the roof, and the wind blowing strongly, the building was soon enveloped in flames. The furniture in the lower part of the house was nearly saved, but not anything was got out of the cellar or second story, so the loss is about $2,500, upon which there is no insurance.—*Bradford Reporter.*

—Miss Emma B. Durling, on Saturday evening last, was badly burned with boiling fat. She took the kettle from the stove, containing about a quart of boiling fat, and as she was going down into the cellar struck the kettle against the wall and turned the fat on her. She is now doing as well as can be expected.—*Stroudsburg Jeffersonian.*

—Workmen are engaged along the line of the Wilmington and Reading Rail Road, erecting shanties for the accommodation of the men, preparatory to commencing work on the new road.

Weather Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clear and cold; wind northeast.

CLEVELAND—Clear and cold.

COLUMBUS—Snowing and cold.

CINCINNATI—Cloudy and snowing a little.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Eight degrees below zero.

FRANKLIN, PA.—Intensely cold; 12° below zero.

PHILADELPHIA—Snowing and cold.

NEW YORK—Cloudy and very cold.

CHICAGO—Cold and snowing.

FT. WAYNE, IND.—Cloudy and cold.

INDIANAPOLIS—Been snowing all night; still snowing and very cold.

LOUISVILLE—Snowing since one A. M.; thermometer 32°; wind north.

ST. LOUIS—Clear and cold.

Snow at Richmond, Va.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 15.—Six inches of snow fell to-day. The river is nearly closed by ice.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 6 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

Interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 14, 1867.

The premium on gold was fluctuating rapidly to-day, beginning at 133½, advancing to 133⅝—market weak and declining to 133⅜, but closed strong at 133⅝, with a large number of buyers in the market. The shipments of specie amount to about one and a half million dollars during the week, with a prospect to increase up to the end of the year, and until bonds in Europe should advance in proportion to the decline on the gold premium bonds were firmer, and a sharp advance took place in Five Twenties of 1865 and 1867, mainly to earn the interest on the bonds due next January and for the exchange of Seven Thirties of 1865 due next June.

The stock market is less firm to-day on some of the speculative shares, but Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Erie are all firmer and higher than any time during the season. Express stocks are drooping, and Mining stocks are firm.

There is some inquiry for Columbia and Triumph oil stocks at late quotations.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 134¼; 1881's, 111½; 5-20s, 1862, 107½; 1864, 104¾; 1865, 105; Consols, 1873, 19-40s, 106¾; 10-40s, 103.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	84
Merchants Union Express	37½
Western Union Telegraph	33½
Erie R. R.	73
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	99½
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. guaranteed	93½
Northwestern—preferred	67
New York Central	116½
Michigan Southern Guaranteed	87
Michigan Southern	81¾
Corydon	40
Quicksilver	1 00
Quicksilver preferred	22

—In the United States Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Cole, of California, introduced an important bill allowing citizens of the Pacific coast, if made in coin, after July 4th, 1868. This, singular as it may seem to those whose memory runs back to the reading of the Constitution, is at present unlawful. Mr. Cooke's bill is as follows:

That the United States notes, commonly called legal tender notes, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands due to the United States, except duties on imports, and shall be a legal tender against them in payment of every kind, except interest upon bonds when payable in coin; and shall also be a legal tender and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except where otherwise specially stipulated in contracts made after the 4th of July, 1868, and except on imports and interest as aforesaid.

Though little in offering a bill, still as this one looks to the strengthening of the hard money movement, it is worth noting and thinking of.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: It seems to be the opinion of many persons that the day or two that Congress will not enact any financial measures until after the Christmas holidays. Secretary McCulloch, it is said, is calculated to throw much needed light on the pending financial measures. It is the opinion of many that he will not shortly recommend to issue greenbacks in place of National bank notes, knowing that the 5-20 bonds, and other bonds on the markets, legal tender notes will not command over fifty cents on the dollar. And a proposition to that effect would be a clamor for this substitution, or for a release of two or three hundred millions of greenbacks. Mr. McCulloch, however, is a conservative man, and his policy, whatever it may be, will be characterized by caution, certainly—is to be the panacea for curing our national ills. It will require a few weeks' to crystallize these propositions, and the holidays will no doubt pierce during the holidays will not do any harm.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 14, 1867.

CRUDE.—The market has been exceedingly dull during the past week, the sales being unusually light, the only feature in which a change to note in prices. Spot oil, in bulk cars, may be quoted at 7c, and while there is but little offering at this figure, there are no buyers at anything above it—indeed, there are but few buyers at any price. There seems to be no demand, of any consequence, for either present or future delivery, and it is equally true that there are but little offering; at no time perhaps this year, has the market been so completely prostrated as at present, and the worst feature in the case is that there is but little prospect of any immediate improvement. The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad have been pretty liberal during the past week, and in the present condition of the market, it is not known generally in this locality quate to supply the wants of the trade. An Oil City telegram to-day reports the market dull and nominal at $2,35@2,36.

REFINED—For Refined in bond, the market is exceedingly dull and neglected, though prices are nominally unchanged. We can report bonds single, and bulk for Jaques' buyer's option, at 24½c. Spot oil may be quoted nominally, in the absence of sales, at 23½ 24c, and December, buyer's option, at 25@25½c. The shipments east continue very meagre, running from 600 to 700 bbls per day, and while the stock in this market is almost exhausted, the Philadelphia market is completely glutted, and it looks now as though there is but little chance for any improvement in the business until the stock in that place is considerably reduced. It is surprising that there are no buyers at the present extremely low prices.

ARRIVALS AND SHIPMENTS.—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad during the week ending to-day:

Jackson & Bro	1244	Lockhart & F.	1845
Fisher & Bro	4414	W. A. Sneathen	1260
Jas. Whitehead	794	Wormser Co	1200
Total			12 274
Total receipts last week			8899
Total receipts since Jan 1			697,983

OIL SHIPPED BARE BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Co, Philadelphia, 324 bbls ref. to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

G. B. Jones, 169 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co, 204 do benzole to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 169 bbls ref. to D. Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Hunnel & Williams, 100 do do to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 14, 1867.

Common Bar size	6 @ 6½
Horse Shoe	6½@ 6¾
Heavy Band	6½@ 6¾
Hoop and Light Band	6½@ 6¾
Round and Square	4 @ 5
Oval	4½@ 5
Half Oval and half Round	4½@ 5
Boiler Iron	6½@ 7½
Tank Iron	8

All sheets over 24 in. wide, 5c extra.

Flat Rails	4½@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 14 and 20 lbs	4½@ 5
Nail Rods	9 @11
Coal Screen Iron	6½@ 6¾

Asst. Chas'l. Iron's.

Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	6½	7
" 18 to 24	6¾	7½
" 25 to 26	7	7½
" 27	6½	8

All sheets over 29 in. wide 1c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails	7 50
Fencing nails	6 50
Brads	8 50
8d and 9d	8 50
6d and 7d	9 00
4d and 5d	9 00
3d	9 50

Casing Nails—6d, $8,00; 8d, $6,00; 10d, $6,75; 12d, $5,75; 16d, $5,75.

Finishing Nails—6d, $6,75; 8d, $6,50; 10d, $6,82; 12d, $6,25; 16d, $6,25.

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $8,00; 1 inch, $7,25; 1½ inch, $6,50; 1¼ inch, $6,00; 1½ inch, $6,00.

Tobacco Nails—6d, $6,00; 8d, 5,70; 10d, $5,60.

Abatement—12½c per Keg off, in lots of 100 Kegs and upwards.

The above are the card rates for iron and nails in store. Mill lots of Bar iron can also be purchased at 3½c. net cash, for common bar size, and nails at $5 for 10d to 60d, net cash; $5,25 for 8d to 9d, and $5,50 per keg less than the card rate, net cash.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, December 14.—Flour market quiet and prices steady; we quote as follows: Double extra spring $10@11,00; double extra red, $11,50@12,00; double extra white $12@14,50. Wheat quiet and unchanged, No. 1 spring in store on the spot held at $2,00; No. 2 do $2,48@2,50; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, in car lots, $2,24. Corn; there was a fair demand for new at 92c; old nominal at $1@1,02; car corn on track 95c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1 State held at 66c from store. Rye firm at $1,30@1,35. Barley in demand; prime to choice State and western. Barley firm at $1,70@1,75 for No. 1 State and Canada. Petroleum quiet and unchanged but firm; standard white in bond 20@22c; free 40@44c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 14.—Staple styles of cottons and woolens generally selling low. Dry goods are dull, and prices are steady for all staple styles. Cotton is very firmly quoted; white blankets sold at 95@$1,45, now sell at $2,25, and 8 pound English Whitneys at $10,50.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 14.—No transactions were reported during the day except from car lots. Quotations nominal.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Diamond, or other brands, and propose to sell it low as Chestnut or Chicago rates.

Our No. 1 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Rock Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and Mine Owners will find it to their interest to call on us before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 6:12

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 14, 1867.

The general markets continue rather dull and languid, and while the volume of business in the aggregate is light, there is nevertheless a fair retail demand for most of the leading articles, and, as a consequence, round lot operations are of rather rare occurrence. The arrivals of all kinds of merchandise are likely to be somewhat restricted in consequence of the recent snow storms blocking up, to some extent, the railroads; and, for the same reason, it is likely that the attendance of country buyers will be diminished considerably.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for Winter Wheat and but little offering; we continue to quote at $2,30@2,35 for Red, and $2,60@2,65 for White. For Spring Wheat, there seems to be little or no demand. Oats steady but unchanged; sales in store at 70@72c—may be quoted at 60@65, on track. Corn is firm; a fair demand at 94@95 on track. Rye dull at $1,30@1,35. Barley is easier and weaker, with sales at 2@2½c for Bosmer Ayres lots; $1,60@1,70 for Canada Mault, 1,65@1,75 for old; good demand; sales of 140,000 lbs at 4½@5c for common to prime. Peas—Sales of 38,000 bu at 80c for western in store, and 85@90 afloat. Rye quiet, Cotton dull. Sugar quiet; sales of 300 hhds of Cuba at 11½@12c, and 50 boxes Havanas at 13½@13¾c. Molasses quiet; sales of 200 bbls of New Orleans at 90c@$1. Hops quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet, at 10½c for crude, and 24½@25c for refined. Coal dull and heavy. Hides quiet; receipts corn 1,140 bu; market 2@3c better, and there is a fair sales of 10,000 lbs at $1,40@1,65 for mixed western in store; $1,42½ afloat, and $1,40 for new do afloat. Receipts oats 1,000 bu; market unchanged; sales of about 38,000 bu at 66c for western in store, and 68½c afloat. Rye quiet, Coffee dull. Sugar quiet; sales of 300 hhds of Cuba at 11½@12c, and 50 boxes Havanas at 13½@13¾c. Molasses quiet; sales of 200 bbls of New Orleans at 90c@$1. Hops quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet, at 10½c for crude, and 24½@25c for refined. Coal dull and heavy. Hides quiet, 1 bbl eggs, A W Beer; 5 do do, A Gallagher; 62 sks oats, Scott & Oliver; 65 do wheat, Oliver, Bair & Co; 1 bbl do and 1 bbl apples, Scott & Oliver.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 14.—2 cars shelled corn, Hunter & Bro; 1 do, H Mc Henderson; 1 car millfeed, J W Simpson; 2 do hay, Stewart & Langenheim; 4 bbls hides and 1 do tallow, Hunter & Bro; 1 car hay, Shiebler & Co; 3 bbls eggs, J Herbert; 1 car lumber, Monroe & Co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R. December 14.—12 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth & Co; 1 car staves, Boyer, Burke & Co; 1 car corn, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car millfeed, Campbell & Hunter.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R. December 13—56 bgs nails, S M Wolverton; 3 pkgs do, Shoenberger & Co; 1 do do, Lippincott & Co; 1 do do, Knox & Orr; 4 pkgs nuts, L H Voigt & Co.

JOSHUA RHODES ..... P. W. D. LATHAM
JACOB ANDERSON.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,

Malsters,

BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,

Office, 382 Penn street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mall House Rebecca Street, near Gas Works, Allegheny.

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. S. NULSEN, Agent.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. W. WALLACE.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS. W. C. HOPPER. W. S. WILT.

PITTSBURGH IMPORTING HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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IMPORTERS OF

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